HAIR

CUTICURA

╞┾┾╅┆╏┩╏┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩┩

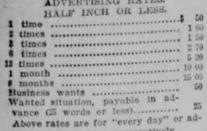
The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at FIFTY CENTS per month, payable to the carrier weekly or monthly. Mailed at \$6 per annum; \$3 for six months; \$1.50 for three months; 69 cents for one month. Price per copy,

The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per

The SUNDAY DISPATCH at \$1.50 per

annum, or 75 cents for six months Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for. Send post-office money order, check, or registered letter. Currency sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Subscribers wishing their post-office changed must give their old as well as their new postoffice. Sample copies free.

ADVERTISING RATES.



vertisements running consecutively. Reading notices in reading-matter type, five lines or less, \$1; in nonpariel, leaded, five lines or less, 75 cents. Card of rates for more space furnished

All letters and telegrams must be ad-

dressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Rejected communications will not be All letters recommending candidates for office must be paid for to insure their publication. This is a long standing rule

Resolutions of respect to deceased, members passed by societies, corporations, associations, or other organizations will be charged for as advertising

UP-TOWN OFFICE, BROAD-STREET PHARMACY, 519 EAST BROAD

STREET MANCHESTER OFFICE, 1200 HULL STREET.

SUNDAY JANUARY 16, 1898.

THE TRADING STAMP EVIL. The substitute for the Murphy anti-

trading-stamp bill the House Committee on Banking and Currency reported yesterday dodges the issue. It does not afford the relief asked for by a large majority of the merchants of Richmond, which majority embraces users as well with a principle. It would effect a compromise with a system which experience has proved tends to the subversion of sound business methods, and economy, and judiciousness on the part of the purchasers, and which judicial decision has denounced as a restriction upon

makes no provision for protecting outsiders against being charged prohibitory formia beef-sugar. ment heretofore offered to merchants to purchase the stamps, and if that feature tain their hold if they do not give special privileges to some of their patrons in the way of prices for the stamps or otherwise. Furthermore, it is not clear what is meant by the provision in the bill that "nothing herein contained shall be construed to include, apply to, or affect existing contracts." If this appiles to the provision of existing contracts as to territory and one or two men in a certain line of business, then the other provisions of the bill are brutum fulmen, a jingle of words, and strongly

suggestive of a cat in the meni-tub. In the second place, granting that we are mistaken, that prices could not, and would not, be raised, so far as new customers for the stamps are concerned, and that the companies could do a profitable husiness under non-exclusive regulations, the tax-levy feature of the system would now use the stamps, but would be glad to shake off the tax, would be forced in self-defence to continue their use, and by the same token many non-users would feel compelled to purchase them. Either as it now operates or would operate under the substitute the system puts the business of Richmond largely at the mercy of the trading-stamp companies. As regards many small mer-

chants, it might operate to break them. So, we repeat, the substitute dodges the issue, juggles with a principle, and fails to give the relief asked for. We confess that, in view of the thorough manner inwhich the evils of the system have been exploited, we are utterly at a loss to comprehend the influences that led the committee to formulate the makeshift. However, we shall await with patience their explanations, which will be doubtless forthcoming when the substitute shall have been pressed to a vote, confident that they will be in their seats and ready to meet the issue squarely. That issue is whether the Legislature will give our business-men the relief prayed for, or perpetuate the operous tax the trading-

stamp companies impose, SENATORIAL PRIMARY.

Mr. Reddy's bill to provide for the holding of a senatorial primary election will command general attention, we be-Heve, and will force the Legislature to Oxnard Best-Sugar Co., Grand Island, give early and earnest consideration to

this question. The Democrats of Virginia wish to nominate their United States senators hereafter by primary elections, and they First N. Y. Beet-Sugar Co., Rome, N. ought to be privileged to do so under the

sanctity and safeguards of law. Whether Mr. Reddy's bill is the best "Mites, Cal. ... "Wisconsin Beet-Sugar Co., Men Methat can be devised for the purpose in view, we do not know-not having exam-

ined it carefully as yet-but we hall it as a step in the right direction, and we thank Mr. Reddy for the action he has Now let the subject be kept constant-

ly before the Legislature, and the people will see to it that decisive action is had at this session.

The proposition to change presidential inauguration-day to April 20th is well received because of the fact that March weather is rarely, if ever, agreeable. But, as the New York Heraid suggests, why creased from make the date May-Day? Almost any tons in 1897.

citizen may become President, and then

THE BEET-SUGAR BUSINESS. From what we see in our Virginia exchanges and from many expressions of opinion that we have heard, the heart of our farming community is set upon having beet culture experimented with with

the aid of the State. Close inquiries are being made by legislative committees to see how far this may be done, having in view the inviolability of the contracts with the Davis Shoe Company, and also keeping in mind the needs of the penitentiary, especially should the Legislature authorize the building of an additional cell-house.

Of course, no one suggests that the State should break any contract of hers, and it is equally assured that if a practical scheme of finance can be first arranged, provision will be made for reserving enough convict labor to do the common laborers' work upon the new building.

We shall not refer to the competing schemes farther than to express the hope that one may be found which will give encouragement to capitalists to build a factory in Virginia. We should prefer to see the factory located in the neighborhood of Richmond; but if any other Virginia community is willing to do more than we are to secure it, why we must be content to see it go elsewhere. Of one thing we feel quite sure, and this is that sooner or later we shall have beet-sugar factories in this State.

The great trouble is to make a start. The lifficulty is not so much to get the money to build the factory as to convince the apitalists that the required beet supply will be obtained! If we people of Virzinia could give reasonable assurances that the factory would have the needful beet supply for several years to come, the money for building it would be forthcan we have a factory until those who would put their money into it see where the beets to run it are coming from. Hence, it becomes the duty of the Legislature to do what it can in the matter of encouraging the culture of beets. And thus we believe it is possible to do withwithout interfering with the proposed improvement of the penitentiary building. All the evidence before us goes to show

that beet-sugar has come to stay, and that beets may be cultivated as successfully in this country as in Germany, France, or Belgium-the countries where the industry flourishes most. On this question we append the following extract from an able article by Wallace P. Willett, which recently appeared in the New York Evening Post:

Utah built a sugar-factory in 1890-'91, and has made a success of it, paying dividends recently of 37 per cent. Owing to this sucadditional factories are contemplated

Everybody knows that in California the beet-sugar industry has grown rapidly from 1869, when the Alvarado Company started in with the successful experts from the Wisconsin factory. It is a fact and the industry in California is now or basis than it is in any European country. Immense sums of money are now going into the largest class of factories

capitalists that cannot be resisted. Ne-braska and Utah have also object-lessons of successful beet-sugar production. It who have continued to champion it will above history of beet culture in other in order to escape the plaudits of the soon begin to realize a shrinkage in its States to discover the causes of the failadmiring millions, we can't help it. lages to them. It seems impossible ures. They are all within sight-too limapted to taking the 12 to 15 per cent. ut of the beets that is in them; siness-men, and had not a high re a contract, and would leave the of beets. But the world moves. What was impracticable a few years ago, ome quite practicable now. beets of 12 per cent. to 20 per cent. su-gar content, 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. can only be drawn in these days. Any good machinery manufacterer will guarantee 10 per cent. to 12 per cent, at

> The day is passed for thinking of going heet-sugar manufacture on a capital Large factories, with most improved machinery, are only to be sufficient to pay cash for one season's crop of beets at the rate of 350 to 400 tons per day for 100 working days, are what

required for profitable outcome Many such enterprises are in contemstill remain. Many business-men who plation in this and other States, and, if the preliminary experiments of beet culture are carefully conducted, the rail-road facilities sufficient, the supplies of water, lime, coal, and labor abundant and economical, the factory properly lo-cated and constructed, the agricultural end thoroughly looked after the season as carefully managed as is one of our great sugar refineries, there is no doubt whatever that the enterprise will pay very handsomely in dividends to the stockholders from the very first season's

industry is afforded by the present sugar tariff, and it is not too much to say that, with the next five to ten years' experiand the improved methods that will ng of expenses, from the sowing of the seed to the marketing of the sugar, the industry will go on thriving and creasing without any tariff protection

Fifty thousand tons of beet-sugar are now produced in the United States to meet a national consumption of 2,000,000 tons, and, perhaps, 4,000,000 tons lifteen years from now. There is, therefore, no

fear of overproduction.

The following is a list of the beet-sugar factories now in active operation in the

Capacity

Alameda Sugar Co., Alvarado, Cal., 500 Western Beet-Sugar Co., Watsonville ...1.000 Chino Valley Beet-Sugar Co., Chino

Norfolk Beat-Sugar Co., Norfolk, Neb. 350 Utah Beat-Sugar Co., Lohi, Utah..... 359 Pecos Valley Beet-Sugar Co., Eddy,

200 Los Alamites Sugar Co., Los Ala-*350 nee Falls, Wis. 200

*Increasing to 700 tons, **Being reor-The following is a list of the new beetsugar factories building in the United

Tons beets. Spreckels Sugar Co., Salinas, Cal...3,000 California Beet-Sugar and Ref'g. Co.,

Factory by Oxnard Construction Co.
 Hueneme, Cal.
 1,600

 Factory at Ogden, Utah
 500

 Factory at Binghamton, N. Y
 400
 The production of beet-sugar has in-creased from 2,600 tons in 1839 to 50,000

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

The author of a communication in Wednesday's Dispatch stated the cost of public education in Virginia at about \$1,000,000 per annum. He had in mind only the amount spent by the State for public schools, To this we must add \$250,000, voted to colleges, in annuities and in excess of interest. And we are probably within bounds when we say that our cities, towns, and countles raise \$800,000 more per annum for educational purposes. So that to do our Virginia people full justice, it should be said they expend about \$2,000,000 per annum for purposes of education in common schools, colleges, and

universities. The bulk of what the State spends comes from money dedicated to this specific purpose by the State Constitutionto wit: The capitation tax, fines, and a share of the taxes on real and personal property.

"The excess of interest" referred to amounts to about \$125,000 per annum, we believe. This is the sum of the annual interest on the bonds held by colleges in excess of what said bonds would bear were they in the hands of individual

In other words, Virginia, recognizing the immense good that the colleges are doing, did not require of them the same abatement of their claims that was required of the private holders of her old bonds.

With reference to the retrenchment proposed in the public-school system by reduced expenditures for county superinendents, &c., we have to say that any saving in that direction would be to the advantage of the public school fund-not to the public treasury-unless, indeed, the Legislature should withhold the special appropriations that it makes for schools.

Many years ago the public treasury got into arrears to the public-school fund, and schools by voting \$200,000 a year out of the coming promptly. There's the rub. Never | public treasury. The sum due has long since been paid, but the appropriations continue to be made. Nor could the publie schools now do without them-unless an equivalent should be given them from some other quarter.

The predominant public sentiment in Virginia would not suffer the efficiency of out hurt to any existing contract and the schools to be injured in any way; nor, so far as we know, is there any disposition on the part of any member of the Legislature to make any movement of that sort in the prosecution of the work of retrenchment or upon any other occa-

DON QUIXOTE.

It is announced that Ignatius Donnelly, the grand champion of the theory that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, is at work on another Baconian cryptogram. Also, that the learned Ignatius intimates that it is possible that Bacon is responsible for Don Quixote, and that he expects another castigation at the hands of the critics. Ignatius expects nothing of the kind, but he fears exposure or certain proofs that would tend to render him more

famous than he now is. His "Intimation" regarding Don Quixote modest as was Bacon in not claiming the authorship of Shakespeare. It is simply a little subterfuge to divert the public from a course of investigation and reasoning the continued pursuit of which could but result in painfully embarrassing Ignatius by trumpeting his fame and nama the world over.

While we admire the modesty and diffidence of Ignatius, truth and justice comcompel him to flee to some vast wilder-

The fact is, that Ignatius Donnelly common brought 23, the second preferred wrote Don Quixote himself. We know 43%, and the first preferred 80. Georgia he will deny the soft impeachment, but and Alabama common had a fair moveit is demonstrable beyond all shadow of ment at 9, and the preferred was steady goods. doubt that only his Quixotic genius could at 25. have produced that work. Henceforth, the names of Donnelly and Bacon will be linked in illustrating the supreme exhala-

The people of Louisiana on Tuesday voted in favor of calling a convention to revise and amend their State Constitution. The convention is to be limited in its powers and its special purpose is to circumscribe the suffrage qualifications of that State as far as possible. The Picayune says that at first there was a demand for an unlimited convention. There was, however, a good deal of doubt as to whether a legislature could limit a constitutional convention, and so the bright legal minds of the Legislature went to work and evolved a plan whereby the people themselves in calling the convention should limit it. First it was decided to fix the convention and election for a time when no local or State election could interfere and result in the selling out of the convention for a few petty offices, as was done in the case of the suffrage amendments defeated so overwhelmingly at the last State election. Then there were many other matters to be safeguarded to prevent any Important element which might be affected from antagonizing the call. The Picayune says that these limitations cover these things. The limitations are as follows, and it

will be seen that in them there is not one which could in any way interfere with the great and primary object of the convention-the elimination of the ignorant and purchasable element from

(a.) Whereby the bonded indebtedness of the State, or of any parochial, municipal, levee, or other political corporation thereof shall be affected, impaired, or scaled, or the principal or interest thereof remitted, reduced, suspended or abolished consent of the holders of

such bonds of security. (b.) Whereby the rate of taxation as now limited by the Constitution shall be increased, other than for purpose of by parishes and municipalities, to lie schools and public improvements pon the approval of the property tax-

(c.) Whereby the levee system as now 213 to 216, inclusive, and 270 of the present Constitution, and the laws enact-ed in pursuance thereof, shall be altered. ded, or affected.

(d.) Whereby the terms of office of the General Assembly, or any of the present State, district, parochial, or munic officers, whether elected or appointed shall be reduced or shortened, salary thereof reduced or dim prior to the first Tuesday after the third (e.) Whereby the offices of Chief Justice

and associate justices of the Supreme Court shall be made elective, or whereby the terms of office of the then incuments shall be shortened or their salaries (f.) Whereby the present constitutional prohibition of lotteries shall be changed, altered or amended.

(g.) Removing the capital from Baton

The Baltimore Sun of yesterday in its "Virginia State bonds continue to advance, the new 3's selling at 80%, and the century's at 70%, with twenty days for be, I'd never have signed the lease; I'm on each tablet.

the top. Stocks of southern railroads "One of these 'Don't Worry' clubs."

the hair thick, soft, and glossy.

Luxuriant

Lustrous

Zola, in daring the French Government to prosecute him, may be only endeavoring to secure material for another realistle story-about the inside of a jail, for

The suggestion of the golden rod as a national flower for this country cannot reasonably be expected to strike the silverites as happy.

Another stomach has been removed. this time in St. Louis. The operation is pronounced a success. The patient died.

Habana finds it difficult to overcom that Weyler habit. This is all there is in 'Ae recent disturbance, we suppose.

No vaccination, no vote, is said to be

Twes Ever Thus. It's struck this intellect of mine, That press and tradesmen oft combine

And then increase of trouble breed. And ascertain the coal is low, But straightway they do advertise, The fact that coal is on the rise.

To wait man's interval of need

Expert Judgment.

"Which one of human ills," he asked, To which your skill is daily tasked, Would you, with inference mature, Pronounce most difficult of cure?"

A smile the doctor's face upon, Proclaimed it was an easy one, As with emphatic utterance he Straightway replied, "Delinquency!"

No Ground for Hesitancy.

Fretman: I declare, it's got to be so with me that when I go out in the morning I have to stop on the corner and think which direction I can take to avoid meeting a creditor. Carmer: Thank fortune, I'm no longer

a prey to any such condition as that. Fretman: You don't mean to say that you don't owe anybody. Carmer: Who said so? I simply mean

that there is no direction I can take that will insure me such exemption, and so

A Human Frailty. "My favorite month is February," said

the calendar, affecting a languid droop from its pose on the studio wall." "That's a singular preference, isn't it?" replied the young year, sweeping by

with the dancing hours in its train." "Not if I know myself," replied the calendar. "I can take a couple of days off then, you know." A Reflection.

Chollie: Do you know, my deah boy, that I saw the most wediculous sight this mawning that you could possibly con-Joille: Ah! Then you do have a mirror in your room, ch?

new high records and the close was at | and I'll never get a cent of it. "Who's your tenant?" "

With clean, wholesome Scalp, free from itching, bleeding, and scaly eruptions, is produced by warm

shampoos with Cuticura Soap, and frequent dressings with Cuticura, greatest of emollients and

purest of skin cures. This treatment clears the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff,

soothes irritated and itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, nourishes the roots and makes

Sold throughout the world. Potter Daug and Cuem. Conr., Sole Props., Boston. British depot: F. Nawsgar & Sons, London. "How to Produce Luxuriant Hair," post free

ater revenue it would be made fer. The mountain people had it

was a greater willingness on the part of

those interested in the oyster industry to bear their share of taxation."

both. I do not claim to understand the oyster law, and doubt if any do, but I believe in fair play. It used to be that

persons owning water-fronts claimed and worked shores out to the depth of eight

or ten feet of water. The State stepped in and took that right from them, and

personally in the business, he must pro-cure a license. Tax No. 2: Then have his hoat registered and numbered. Tax No. 3:

taking seed oysters he must conform

to a certain size, and even if a very few are found to be less than size named (and how hard it is to fully meet that

ters he has to wait from two to three years, working them over in the mean

crabs, loses from one-fourth to one-third. Tax No. 5: Then the State, I think, must

or one-half its real value, and when he sells no tax is levied upon him. Now, why does not the State step in and lease

to have their rights taken from them

nothing of their manner of life, "raising a howl," because they do not pay what they—the somebody else—think they ought

to in meeting the expenses of the State FAIR PLAY.

Pleased With the Inaugural.

our back, we would fight through thick

Mensured His Customer.

Tradesman: Of course I shall have to Hth instant the following:

insist on cash payment for this bill of Suspicious Customer: That's strange. It has been my experience hitherto to

have time given me. Tradesman: I have no doubt of that, but you seem to forget that this isn't the

Police Court. Agreed With Him.

Scribbler: I don't believe in carrying a joke too far. Editor: Neither do I; that's why I drop

Fit the Case. "What a dear little craft that wife of yours is, ch. Dobson, old boy?"

all of yours in the waste-basket.

"Dear? I should say so; she's so dear I call her my revenue-cutter."

It seems funny that the only way to keep a railway train together is to brake

A man who will take umbrage without cause will probably take anything else.

A sure preventive against an author being blue is to have his books read.

He Stated a Case.

(Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.) "I wish to state a case," said the Casual Caller, as he entered the office nd sat down on the Snake Editor's

"A man who was going home with a bottle of mucilage in his pocket was set upon by robbers, who took everything he had except the bottle of mucilage and his hat. Leaving him these they turned him loose. Why is that man like George

"I could never guess."
"Because he had his hat yet." "But what has the bottle of mucliage 'That is the sticker."

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, (Frederick News.)

Mr. Hope's name, by the way, is not Hope, but Hawkins, which reminds me of the old lady who had inscribed on her Here lies the bones

Of Mrs. Jones, Her name was not Jones, But we called it Jones To rhyme with bones. The World's Recognition of Ability.

(Detroit Journal.) The son with the thousand talents Something managed to que He's an assistant professor in college, At \$400 a year.

But the son with a single talent Gets \$100 a day-'Twas the talent for riding a race horse In a very winning way.

(Chicago Tribune.)

New Yorker: Your Coliseum served one good purpose. Hundreds of the people To the Editor of the Dispatch: of your town learned to pronounce the Chicago Man: Yes, and everybody pronounced it superior to Madison-Square Garden, too.

25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. carth. With such statesmen as he is at

State, I write to your paper to express my loyalty to all such men as our pres-ent Governor, Hoge Tyler. His inaugural was an inspiration. May To Cure a Cold in One Day. God raise up many more such men to rule this continent until it shall become the most glorious land on the face of the

As a daily reader of your paper I am very much interested in its contents-particularly in the processings of your paper would reign from North South, from East to West, and the cart would would reign from the cart would reign

particularly in the proceedings of our so-called Solons in Richmond. I was much the rose of Sharon. Respectfully,

Farmers' Institute at Winchester. "He (Mr. Craig) warned the committee that the 'mountain people were aroused." The Winchester Farmers' Institute and unless the oyster interest brought in Opequon; the Shenandoah Valley Agricu tural Society, and the Shenandoah Va their power to tax it to its hurt,' and he ley Fruit-Growers' Association, met las

would yield her increase and blossom a

week to arrange for holding an institute With aid from the State Board of Agtiyears held each winter a very succ institute, the interest in it becoming more apparent each year. February 22d and 23d were the days named for this year's

It having been stated that there was a move afoot to do away with our State Board of Agriculture, the following resolution was unanimously adopted

Resolved. That our secretary be in-structed to write to those representing to use their votes and influence any move that will in any way the efficiency of our State Board of Agri-

Wadesville, January 12, 1898.

rule uny culler, however careful, knows), an inspector arrests both man and boat. Fax No. 4: When he plants his seed oys-Object of Mr. Manpin's Bifl. To the Editor of the Dispatch: time, and in that time, from sand and Itax No. 5: Then the State, I think, must have a tax for every bushel shipped. Am I right? If so, that is tax No. 6. In addition to all this, is the exposure and suffering incident to such a pursuit.

Doesn't this look as if the mountain people have nothing to how! over and that the overer interest is already almost. people have nothing to howl over, and that the oyster interest is already almost mountains too steep and rugged for or-dinary cultivation, and yet such places are the best homes of the much-lauded pip-pins. A man goes up in these hollows and sets out an orchard. No tax. He and sets out an orenard. No tax. He walts a few years, and they bear fruit. No work in the mean time, except to prune and guard the trees. He has capital there worth more than bank stock, and pays no tax, except that upon the land, which is often rated at one-fourth as one half its real value cand when he

why does not the State step in and lease such land for apple-raising, and put a tax upon every barrel of apples shipped 4s well as upon every bushel of oysters sold? To my knowledge, a few years since (and this is only one instance in hundreds), a resident in that section sold his apple-crop, and didn't do a thing, except haul them to the shipping point. The purchaser picked and packed the apples-505 barrels—and paid \$1.00 for them (more than the average oysterman makes in three or four years). Now, why not sympathy it is our farmers, who we harder and are more poorly paid than at I know, and I would not knowing anything to increase their burden.

Very respectfully yours.

ADDISON MAUPIN.

Midwinter in the Northwest.

three or four years). Now, why not "tote fair," and put a tax on each barrel of apples sold-say 19 cents? That won't (Woman's Home Compan. Through all the dreary days the cold rains And winter's chilling gusts make sulen equalize things then. Then, may be they the mountain men, will know how it feels

moan; Their outstretched arms the tall pincs raise and lower.
As if to silence that deep monotone.

No clear bird voices thrill the solema wood, And, save the wailing wind, there is no

where once the lilles in white beauty The rotting leaves now robe the sodden

The slim, dead cedars standing on the

Beem bony fingers pointing to the sky!
The maple trees—ah, what a world sight!
Mere skeletons that ever strive to dis-

We look in vain for glowing sun at morni. At evening watch the dark blot out the

As an Englishman who has been set-tled in old Virginia for nearly thirty years, and who is now-a citizen of this

At evening watch the dark blot out day.

And greet, mayhap, the old moon, pals and worn—
A gropping shost half seen through folds of gray.

DERBERT RASHEORE HERBERT BASHFORD